"Every effect has a cause," is the aphorism. "What do we mean by an effect? If we analyze it, it will always be found to imply a change, or something new. Dr. Brown admits that an unformed mass could not of itself have suggested the idea of a cause, and that there must he something uncaused. But let this mass be seen springing into being, or let it be seen assuming a new form, and the idea of a cause is alNlmce suggested. We must limit the general maxim accordingly. When we sav that every effect has a cause, we do not mean that every existing thing has an antecedent, invariable or necessary. There is something new implied in the very conception of effect—it is something effected, something which did not exist before or put in a new state. Whenever such a phenomenon is brought under cognizance, the mind rises intuitively to the belief in a cause.

Having endeavoured to limit and define what is meant by an effect, let us now attempt to determine what is meant by a cause.

Looking as before at existing things, we find substances with their several properties. Dr. Brown has endeavoured to show that substance is nothing but " the co-existenco of certain qualities." * Into Una speculation, which is very much a virbal one, we do not feel ourselves called to enter. We assume the existence of fiubhtunccs, material and spiritual, possesaing their several properties, or, if any prefer the statement, composed of their several properties cohering together. Now, a CiUiMO is always to bo found in swno existing thing, or in a substance spiritual or material, simple or compound. In producing its effects, that substance produces a new substance, or a change upon some existing substance j and wo are brought to discover that existing things, in producing: nttw exigences, or changes on old existences, act according to certain definite rules, which it in the business of experience to discover. The same existing thing, in the samo Ktate, is always followed by tin: BUIIIC change in that existing thing, or in some other existing thing. Th« finim) existing substance in the. name ntute in always followed by the same cluing*), and *vice vers$a*, the change always presupposes the same pre-existing mib-Ntamw.

When, wo diHcovur what arc the precise changes or productions resulting from a givmi substance, w« call this a property of the Buimtancc, and wo know that this fiulmtnnc.o in the given state will ever pmiucc this change or exercise this quality* It IH the office of olmervation and experience to discover the properties of objects.

We. are now in circumstances to define more accurately the idww contained in the words *came* and *rjifkct*. There is the idea of *vnivfiirsttl sequence, but there in some-thin// more, dtjimtn*. Dr. Brown challenges thoHc who affirm that there is something mor<* than invariable antecedence and council uonc<?, to say what it in. Wo answer the call, ami allinn, that in a cause; theni is *a subxtdncG acting uccordinf) to itipowc TS or pioperlim.* Again, in ovwy oflc»:t tlmro in a change or a now object. We are far from Baying that Dr. Brown d<mi<:B what we now state. Them arc paBRagcH in his work which H!IOW that ha might huv« Ui«n driven to admit nil that

we now affirm ;
but Htill wo think that h« ban not fully brought out the whole
truth. Had lu> dono
go> we arcs convinced that HIM theory would havo recommended
itself nioro readily
to tho mind, bccauBo it would have been felt to tuTord with our
cherished con-
yictionR.
Cousin haH diBcovurc'l what wo now refer to, an existing in the
causes which
rmiUo in the human mind. " The iiitcirnul principle of causation,
in developing
itMttlf in itHftetH, rctainH that which inakc'B it the principle, anil
the cause, and is not
absorbed in Its effects."^ But ho has not observed (hecauHe,
like all who havo
become involved in tho abstractiuns of Kant, ho has fixed liia
attention too much
» MoU) C, p. 408, f *L®^ V.* (Court, 182A
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